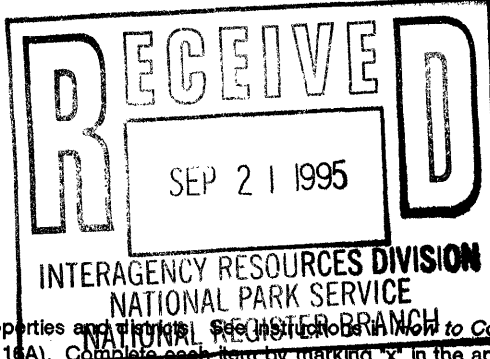


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name JOHNSON LAKE MINE HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number 26WP2019

2. Location

street & number Great Basin National Park (GRBA)

not for publication

city or town Baker

vicinity

state Nevada code NV county White Pine code 033 zip code 89311

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title

9/21/95
Date

National Park Service
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title

28 August 1995
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer
Nevada State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

[Signature]

11/2/95

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

Johnson Lake Mine Historic District
White Pine County, Nevada

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing		Noncontributing		
<u>6</u>				buildings
<u>0</u>				sites
<u>10</u>		<u>1</u>		structures
<u>0</u>				objects
<u>16</u>		<u>1</u>		Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY: EXTRACTIVE FACILITY

INDUSTRY: PROCESSING SITE

DOMESTIC: CAMP

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: OUTDOOR

RECREATION

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: LOG CABIN

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: FIELDSTONE

walls WOOD: LOG

roof METAL: STEEL

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

SUMMARY

The Johnson Lake Mine Historic District is a historic-period tungsten mine located on the east slope of the south Snake Range of eastern Nevada within the Great Basin National Park. This remote site within the historic-period Snake Mining District is located at elevations exceeding 10,000 feet just below the crest of the mountain range. The three main components of the district are the mine, the mill and the residential area. The Johnson Lake Mine Historic District encompasses an area of approximately 100 acres with significant features on fewer than 10 acres. The property has integrity and is being nominated under criterion D.

The features of the historic district include a mine adit and open stope, an aerial tramway, a collapsed tramway building, four log structures, a log mill building, and a log stable. Other features of the district include a dam constructed to increase the storage capacity of Johnson Lake, a trash dump and a buried water line. With the exception of the collapsed tramway terminal the log structures range from 20 to 70 percent intact.

Documentation concerning the history and operation of the mine is sketchy but it appears that the tungsten mine was in operation by 1916 and operated, at least sporadically, until a snowslide caused damage in 1935. Alfred Johnson and J.S. Deardon are the individuals mentioned in articles about the mine.

INTRODUCTION AND PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

The Johnson Lake Mine Historic District has been the object of several studies, both historic and archeological. Information about the mine's history is summarized in the Great Basin National Park Historic Resource Study prepared by Harlan Unrau in 1990. Archeological projects were conducted by crews from the Western Archeological and Conservation Center in 1989 and 1992 (Wells 1990, 1993). A study for the NPS Solid Minerals Monitoring Project by Sharrow and Preller evaluated this mine in terms of safety and reclamation costs; cultural resources present were evaluated in terms of safety concerns only.

The archeological crews recorded and mapped the historic-period mining site, took photographs and made measurements of the buildings and features. A detailed inventory of surface artifacts was conducted in both 1989 and 1992. The photographs, sketch maps and measurements gathered by the archeological projects were used to produce the elevation drawings included in this nomination package. The historic district was visited by representatives of the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office and the Western Regional Office of the National Park Service in 1992 for preliminary evaluation.

The historic functions of the Johnson Lake Mine Historic District included two industrial functions, extractive facility and processing site, as well as the function of domestic camp. Located in Great Basin National Park as part of the National Park Service, the modern function is as an outdoor recreation site.

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Johnson Lake Mine Historic District
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The description of the historic district includes discussions of the following topics: integrity, setting, natural features, landscape alterations, linear systems, time period, persons, physical characteristics (feature descriptions), artifacts, and both current and past impacts. The significance and historic context of the mine will be discussed in Section 8 of the nomination form.

INTEGRITY

The integrity of the property touches all seven of the qualities listed in the National Register Bulletins. The *location* and *setting* of the cabins and features are unaltered since the period of use. There are enough of the buildings and features left to reflect the *design* of the mining system, the *materials* and *workmanship* used in the construction of the mine features and residential area. The remote setting and the remains of the cabins and other features provide both a *feeling* and *association* with small-scale mines and with miners. Despite deterioration of individual features, the overall mining system is still intact and visible.

SETTING

Great Basin National Park is located in the south Snake Range of east-central Nevada. Elevations range from 6,180 to 13,063 feet. Spring Valley on the west and Snake Valley on the east are typical Great Basin valleys with shrub-covered terrain. The two valleys are joined by a road crossing Sacramento Pass at the northern end of the mountain range.

Moving up in elevation one finds the foothills with a healthy pinyon-juniper community and then encounters aspen groves and conifer forests. Stands of bristlecone pine and a small glacier (or permanent ice field) are found at high elevations. The mountain peaks are above the tree line. Water is available at several lakes and a number of permanent streams make their way to the valley floor. Limestone caves and rockshelters were occupied prehistorically and are attractive to tourists, speleologists and archeologists.

The setting of the Johnson Lake Mine Historic District is quite dramatic. After hiking 3.5 mi from the Shoshone Campground at a gain of 2,500 feet elevation through heavily forested terrain one emerges from the trees into an open meadow. The lake is located on the northern edge of the meadow at the base of the ridge line that runs between Pyramid Peak and Mount Washington. The ridgeline is at an elevation of approximately 11,400 feet; the lake and terminal building are at 10,800 feet. The 45 degree slope is a quartz monzonite formation with sparse vegetation. The mine adit located at 11,200 feet southwest of the lake follows a quartz vein.

The meadow and the wooded areas of the property lie on glacial moraine east of the ridge. A stream that is fed by the lake flows east through the canyon. The road that connects the mining features follows the stream past the cabin site and past the mill.

The meadow and slopes have alpine tundra vegetation with small low-growing perennial herbs, cushion plants, sedums, lichens and alpine club moss covering broken rock scree, talus slopes and fellfields. Shrubs and grasses grow in the meadow where sufficient soil has developed. Grasses, sedges and dwarf wildflowers form turf in alpine meadows.

The wooded area east of the lake where the cabins are located is coniferous forest with pine, fir and aspen. The cabins are at 10,700 feet and the mill is at 10,200 feet elevation some 0.7 mi (1.1 km) east of the lake.

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The elevations of and distances between the features of the Johnson Lake Mine Historic District are summarized in the table below. See Figure 1 for a plan map and Photo 1 for an overview of the setting of the mine and collapsed tramway building. The distances are discussed below under "linear systems".

Feature or location	Elevation	Point to point	Distance
Mine adit	11,200'	Mine to tramway	0.2 mi (300 m)
Lake and collapsed tramway terminal	10,800'	Tramway to cabins	0.25 mi (400 m)
Residential cabin area	10,700'	Cabins to mill	0.4 mi (700 m)
Mill building	10,200'	Mill to campground	1.8 mi (2.9 km)
Shoshone Campground	8,400'	Campground to Garrison, Utah	12 mi (19.3 km)
Garrison, Utah	5,400'	Garrison to Frisco, Utah	75 mi (121 km)

NATURAL FEATURES

The source of the tungsten ore is, of course, the most important natural feature of the mine site. Tungsten ore occurs as scheelite or hubernite in quartz veins. The mine adit follows a quartz vein located on the steep mountain ridge southwest of the lake. (See Figure 1 and Photos 1 and 2.)

The spring-fed lake is the central natural feature of the valley. The lake outlet flows east through the cabin area and then continues east to the mill site. The stream is visible along most of the road that joins the features. The man-made dam increases the capacity of the lake by one or two times its original size (Figure 2 and Photo 3). A galvanized metal pipe partially exposed along one of the stream channels near the cabin area may have carried water from the lake to provide waterpower at the mill (Photo 4).

Timber is another important resource at the mining property. The log structures were made from the locally available timbers. The tree stumps pictured in Photo 5 attest to this and their height suggests that some of the timber harvest took place when there was still snow on the ground.

LANDSCAPE ALTERATIONS

Alterations to the landscape include the mine adit and stope as well as the earthen dam at Johnson Lake. The tree stumps adjacent to the cabin area are the result of the logs being used to build some of the buildings. The extensive scatter of building material, equipment and trash at the collapsed tramway terminal is a stark contrast to the dramatic landscape. Construction of the cabins and mill building also altered the natural scene.

LINEAR SYSTEMS

The remote location of the mine makes it important to look at the transportation of supplies in and ore out using linear systems, specifically roads, trails, tramway and pipeline. One linear feature involved in the process is the aerial tramway which transported the ore 0.2 mi (300 m) from the mine to the tramway terminal across a 40 degree slope. The ore then was transferred from barrels to pack mules and transported 0.7 mi (1.1 km) to the mill over a steep (25 degree slope) and rocky road. After processing, the ore was transported along an 18-degree-slope road

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some 1.8 mi (2.9 km) to the present day Shoshone Campground and then travelled the 12 miles to Garrison, Utah along Snake Creek on a road with a slope of only 5 degrees. The distance from Garrison to the rail head at Frisco, Utah is 75 mi (121 km).

The first wagon road in the valley joined Snake Valley to Delta, Utah a distance of 90 miles. The road was later extended west over Sacramento Pass to Osceola and Spring Valley. A second wagon road joined Snake Valley to Frisco, Utah which is 70 miles east of Garrison.

The Union Pacific Railroad branch line from Milford, Utah to Frisco, Utah was completed in 1901 becoming the principal freight and mail artery into Snake Valley. In 1906 the first railroad line reached Ely, Nevada which became the freight and mail artery for residents of Spring Valley on the western side of the south Snake Range.

The documentary association of the mine with the Frisco and Milford area is supported by the galvanized corrugated sheet metal used to roof the log cabins which bears the legend "Jefferson Metal Co., Milford, UT".

Another linear system is the pipeline found near the cabins which may have been used to run water from Johnson Lake to the mill. Unrau (1990) documents a tungsten mine on the west side of the Snake Range that was powered by water from a pipeline.

TIME PERIOD

The dates for the operation of the mine are approximate. Further study of the archeological deposits should provide better dates for the periods of mining activity.

Tungsten deposits in upper Snake Creek were exploited in 1916. The Uvada Tungsten Company was established in 1918 and reportedly had a 20-stamp mill operating at the head of Snake Creek which Unrau suggests was the Johnson Mine and Mill near Johnson Lake. This mine was worked sporadically on a small scale for many years. *The Engineering and Mining Journal* of August, 1920 describes a 1,200-foot tunnel driven on the property of Deardon and Johnson near the head of Snake Creek. The article states that ore was milled in a two-ton gravity concentration plant in the canyon below Johnson Lake.

In 1935 J.S. Deardon of Baker shipped a small quantity of scheelite from the east side of the Snake Mountains. Sometime after this a major snow slide at Johnson Lake reportedly caused severe damage to the mining operation.

PERSONS

Alfred Johnson and J.S. Deardon are the names of the people associated with the Johnson Lake Mine in the historic records. John D. Tilford was the first to discover tungsten ore along Snake Creek.

In 1909 Alfred Johnson filed an application for mining and power rights in Snake Creek Canyon. The application was protested by George W. Gondor, a rancher from Garrison, Utah. The matter became embroiled in litigation. It is unknown what mineral Johnson planned to mine in 1909 because Tilford is credited with discovering tungsten in 1912. Johnson later developed the tungsten mine which bears his name.

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The Deardon family is important in the history of Snake Valley. Thomas Deardon established a store in Baker in 1882 and had a ranch south of Clay Spring. By 1911 he owned a store in Garrison. J.H. Deardon ran a hotel in the valley. Joseph Deardon introduced the first automobile to Snake Valley in 1910. Presumably the J.S. Deardon associated with the Johnson Lake Mine is either Joseph or another relative of this prominent family.

Tungsten was first discovered as scheelite-bearing veins along Snake Creek in 1912 by John D. Tilford who established the Tilford or Bonita Mine. The mine operated during 1912 and 1913, reduced activity in 1914, and then was productive again 1915 and 1916. Members of the Tilford family were involved in Tungsten mining in other districts in the Snake Range until at least the 1950s.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS (FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS)

The historic district is a complex of features that represent a small-scale tungsten mining operation from the 1910s to the 1930s. There are three main components of the Johnson Lake Mine Historic District: the mine itself, the cabins and the mill.

The mine features include an unstable adit, an open stope, a log platform, an aerial tramway and the remains of the collapsed tramway terminal overlooking the lake. The lake was dammed to increase its storage capacity. The residential area 400 m east of the lake has the remains of four log cabins, a trashdump and a pipeline. The mill component has the remains of the mill building, a stable and possible corral as well as trash and machinery associated with the operation of the mill. The road and trails also are contributing features.

The resources of the historic district are summarized below. Sixteen are contributing resources; one is not.

TYPE OF RESOURCES	CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES	NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
BUILDINGS	4 CABINS, MILL, STABLE	
STRUCTURES	COLLAPSED TRAMWAY TERMINAL, DAM, CORRAL, MINE ADIT AND STOPE, AERIAL TRAMWAY, ROAD/TRAIL, PIPELINE, TRASH DUMP, LOG PLATFORM	LEAN-TO
TOTAL=17	16	1

During the life of the mine it is likely that most of the buildings were in use at the same time. The mine reputedly was closed by a snow slide that destroyed the tramway terminal. The historic-period trash deposits are the key to learning more about the operation of and daily life at the mine. Although much of the machinery has been removed from the site there are machine parts, belts and hoses which will help define the technology employed. The extensive domestic trash deposit in the cabin area will help get tighter dates for the site and may provide information about the lives and affiliations of the people who operated the mine.

The Mine Component

The remains of the mine itself consist of an open stope and collapsed adit at 11,200 feet elevation. The ore was transported in drums by a 300-meter-long cable tramway to a terminal building near the lake. It was then carried 0.7 mi (1.1 km) to the gravity concentration mill by mules. The concentrated ore was shipped to Frisco, Utah 70 mile east of Garrison for export by rail (Engineering and Mining Journal 1920). The earthen dam which increased the capacity of the natural lake completes the mine component of the historic district.

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Adit, Stope and Log Platform: In their report for the NPS Solid Minerals Operations Monitoring Project in 1988 Sharrow and Preller indicate that the caved adit and open stope or trench are moderately hazardous. The adit and stope follow the quartz vein containing the ore. The log platform located a little north and east of the adit has approximately 40 log uprights and cross beams; it also appears to be a safety hazard. (See Photo 3.) Remnants of canvas were noted along with some lengths of pipe at the platform. Other shallow prospect pits in the area have vegetation growing in them and are not a safety problem. A steep and narrow trail leads the way from the tramway terminal to the wooden platform and adit.

Cable Tramway: The cable tramway is located a short distance east and downslope from the adit. The cable and tramway apparatus used to attach the barrels to the cable are still in place. The cable is stretched between a bent metal pipe near the mine adit and a huge boulder at the collapsed tramway building.

Tramway Terminal: The building at the lower end of the cable-way has collapsed. Building materials and machinery associated with this building are strewn all along the east-facing slope between the tramway terminus and Johnson Lake. Figure 3 is a plan map of the remains of the collapsed building. See Photos 6 & 7. There are at least 50 large logs as well as lumber, machine parts, buckets, cans and corrugated steel sheets. A "Beaver" brand flathead motor, boiler parts, pipe, rusted cable of the same gauge used for the tramway and planks of wood with nails also were noted.

Dam: A rock and earthen dam at Johnson Lake probably was built to provide a constant supply of water for the mill. Similar mills were run by water power. Figure 2 is a sketch map of the dam and it is pictured in Photo 3.

The Cabin Component

The log cabins associated with the Johnson Lake Mine are located southeast of the lake. There are four buildings that are from 20 to 70 percent intact. The cabin area covers about 4,500 m². Figure 4 is a plan view. There are four standing log cabins, a trash dump, a metal water pipe that parallels the stream and possible corral remains. The cabins are built in the shelter of trees. The stumps south and west of the cabins indicate use of locally available materials. The trash dump lies between Cabins 1 and 2. Other features include a possible tent platform and a depression that may have been a privy.

Photos and drawings of the buildings show that logs were not trimmed to the correct size in all cases; some stray logs are extra long. The cabins obviously were built to be functional rather than beautiful.

Cabin 1: The largest log cabin measures approximately 5 m by 12 m. Its walls are 1.5 to 2.6 m high. See Figure 5 and Photos 8 & 9. It was divided into two rooms and has a rodent-proof pantry or closet lined with galvanized, corrugated sheet metal and screening; a spring holds the door closed (Photo 10). The same galvanized, corrugated sheet metal was used for the roof and is imprinted "Jefferson Metal Co., Milford, UT." The roof is 60 to 70 percent intact. This room may have been a community building, possibly the kitchen and dining hall, or the bunkhouse.

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There are doors on both the east and west ends of the buildings and windows in the north and south walls. Three long poles run the length of the building to support the gabled roof (Photo 11). The remnants of a fireplace are found in the northwest corner of the building and a hole for a stovepipe can be seen in the east end of the cabin. Inside the cabin are fragments of stove and stovepipe, a modern fire ring and modern trash. A small stone retaining wall built outside the west facing door defines a flat area in front of the cabin that lies above the wet meadow to the north.

Cabin 2: Located 20 m southwest of Cabin 1, Cabin 2 measures 5 m by 8 m with walls 1.7 to 1.9 m high; it has no roof. See Figure 6. The building is an almost square room built of logs with a second, attached room or porch on the southeast side with a stone foundation several courses high and topped with logs. Windows are present in three walls. A small retaining wall forms a flat area southeast of the cabin.

Cabin 3: Located 75 m northeast of Cabin 1, Cabin 3 measures 5 m by 8 m by 1.3 m high, with a door opening to the east (Figure 7). The roof of the building has fallen inward. Some notched timbers east of this feature may have been part of a corral.

Cabin 4: Thirty-five meters north-northeast of Cabin 3 lies Cabin 4, a small, two-room building measuring 3 m by 5 m by 1.25 m high; a door faces southwest. See Figure 8 and Photo 12. The two rooms are joined by a low doorway only 1 m high, suggesting that this was a shed or storeroom rather than a shelter. The roof has collapsed. This cabin was built against trees, which seem to support what is left of the walls. There is a window in the southeast-facing wall.

Trash Deposit: The large domestic trash deposit in the vicinity of cabins 1 and 2 measures approximately 50 m by 60 m. There appears to be some depth to the deposit, meaning that it could provide valuable information about the period(s) when the site was in use. The section below on artifacts will discuss the trash deposit further.

Pipeline: A buried pipe exposed along the stream may have been used to transport water from the lake to the mill to provide a reliable power source.

Road and Trails: The road and trails that connect the different components of the historic district are an important part of the system. These are described above under "linear systems".

Other Features: A possible tent platform and a depression that may have been a privy are located southeast of Cabin 1 (see Figure 4).

The Mill Component

The Johnson Lake Mill is located down the trail almost 700 m east of the cabins. The mill site consists of the mill building, a stable building and a platform in an area of 5,100 m². The trail, once a road, and a loop road pass through the site. See Figure 9. Stove parts, machine parts and sparse trash at the site are part of the archeological record. A wood and canvas lean-to built from scavenged materials at the mill site is the only non-contributing structure in the historic district.

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Mill Building: Built of logs, the mill is 18 m by 10 m in plan. Figure 10 and Photos 14 & 15 illustrate the mill. The north end of the building was two stories high; the rear of the building is only one story. The corners of the upper and lower story cross walls are offset. The second story is at road level in the front and is supported by a huge boulder. The doors on the front (north) and west facing walls were framed with milled lumber rather than logs as were the windows on the east and west walls. A stone retaining wall supports the northeast corner of the building. The internal framing of the mill consists of large, rough-hewn beams.

The ore probably entered at the front of the building, was processed on one or both levels and then probably passed out through a hole at the lower level at the rear of the mill. The flattened area outside the rear of the mill is built up with rocks on the east side. The sandy material on the platform behind the mill may be the remains of tailings. The mill building is hazardous but could be stabilized.

Stable: A small building with roof beams over half the building and a 0.6 m high trough in the back was probably a stable for mules (Photo 16). It measures 8 m by 8 m; the corrugated metal roof is only 1.8 m high.

Corral: A group of stacked logs forming a rectangle behind the stable may be the remains of a corral.

Lean-to: The lean-to appears to have been built from scavenged materials, probably by hikers. It is made of old lumber covered by sheet metal and an old canvas tent. It is 2.7 m long, 1 m wide and 1.8 m high. Because it is of recent construction the lean-to is not a contributing feature of the historic district.

Other Features: A built-up area at the western edge of the site may have been a loading platform, equipment platform or tent platform. It is outlined by logs on two sides and by rocks on one side. The stream passes 5 m west of this platform.

Cast iron stove parts, an old canvas hose, large metal trays, a hand-wrought spike and metal scraps may be contemporary with the mill site. Other trash noted appears to be modern refuse. A large (1 m x 2 m) wood and metal-framed piece of mining equipment was noted along the trail 400 m east (downslope) of the mill. The boundaries of the district do not include this isolate.

ARTIFACTS

The historic-period artifacts noted onsite include cast iron stove parts, combination solder and crimped milk cans, lard cans, meat cans, oil cans, coffee cans, tobacco cans, earthenware, glass (including window glass), canvas, a hose, water pipe, leather scraps, mining equipment (including a Beaver flathead motor), and a variety of unidentified machine parts.

A radius of 10 to 50 m around each cabin in the residential area was inventoried by NPS archeologists in 1992. The collapsed cable-way station and the mill area were inventoried in 1989. The area around the largest cabin was inventoried as five separate units. Ninety-five percent of the trash dates to the historic period and the rest is a result

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of modern use by park visitors. At the time of our investigations the trash deposits appeared relatively undisturbed. The area south of the largest cabin, Cabin 1, has the heaviest concentration of domestic refuse. This deposit has some depth and measures approximately 50 m by 60m. The trash inside Cabin 1 was not inventoried. It has been disturbed by hikers and some has been placed in plastic bags.

More than 1,800 cans and 1,200 pieces of glass were inventoried in the vicinity of the four cabins. The glass included sun-colored amethyst, aqua, brown and milk glass, as well as a lot of clear glass, some old and some modern. Glass containers included mason jars, drinking glasses and, of course, liquor bottles. More than 500 milk cans and 500 food cans were counted, including cans that once held meat, lard, sardines, tuna, baking powder, coffee and tobacco. A concentration of 50 tobacco cans was found in the area north of Cabin 1 and a few were noted near clearings that may have been tent platforms.

Other domestic trash includes a few pieces of earthenware, parts of leather shoes and gloves, clothing fasteners such as rivets, buttons and boot buckles, bedsprings, stovepipes, stove parts, battery parts and shell casings.

Materials associated with the mining operation include canvas machinery belts, oil cans, oil drums, wire, nuts, bolts, washers, screws and bits of rubber. Buckets, machine parts, metal straps with rivets and hundreds of unidentified pieces of scrap metal also were noted. Building materials such as corrugated sheet metal and screen mesh were found near all of the cabins. Most of the nails are wire, although a few square nails and horseshoe nails were seen.

The surface inventory was performed quickly under adverse conditions (it was raining and sleeting). It provides a good start for understanding the magnitude of the trash deposit at the site but will not serve to mitigate the impact of any National Park Service activities planned for this area.

CURRENT AND PAST IMPACTS

Considering its age and remoteness the Johnson Lake Mine Historic District is in good condition. Time and the elements have caused the most damage. The site is located at high elevation with extreme winter weather conditions. Much of the mining equipment and probably many of the more interesting surface artifacts have been removed from the mining site, but there is still enough of the material culture present to provide information about the past. The archeological significance of the Johnson Mine resides in the remains of the buildings, the layout of the site and the trash deposits.

The buildings, including the mill, stable and cabins, are in varying stages of disrepair and range from 20 to 70 percent intact. The tramway terminal collapsed in the 1930s. The mill building was the most complex building constructed with two stories and internal supports for the heavy milling machinery. The mill is now only about 50 percent intact and could be considered hazardous to park visitors. The cabins and mill could be stabilized.

Modern trash has been deposited in a 50-gallon drum in the cabin area and has been deposited in and near the cabins, particularly in the largest cabin which still has a reasonably intact roof. The modern trash in and around the cabins should be cleaned up, but the historic trash and mining equipment should be left in place or systematically recorded and removed by an archeological team.

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An evaluation of the site's condition and safety by the Solid Minerals Operations Survey (Sharrow and Preller 1988) recommended that the adit and stope at Johnson Lake Mine be collapsed for safety reasons; this is an agreeable solution from a cultural resources perspective because archeological investigators could not justify entering the hazardous adit and stope.

The road leading from the mine to the trailhead at the Shoshone Campground has been closed to motor vehicles but was still passable to within 0.7 mi of the mill in 1989. The segments of the road that run between the features are in various states of repair and some stretches are quite steep and rocky.

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Johnson Lake Mine Historic District
White Pine County, Nevada

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHAEOLOGY: Historic -- Non-Aboriginal

INDUSTRY

TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

1910 - 1935

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Euro-American

Architect/Builder

N/A

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheets.

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SIGNIFICANCE

The Johnson Lake Mine Historic District is a small-scale tungsten mine from the period 1910 to 1935. The mine was established during a local tungsten mining boom in the Snake Range of east-central Nevada. The increased demand for tungsten in the 1910s was related to technological advances in the production of both alloy steel and the incandescent light bulb. The increased demand for alloy steel during the 1910s was, in turn, related to World War I.

The Johnson Lake Mine, Cabins and Mill form the most complete historic mining complex on the eastern slope of the south Snake Range. This mining system has technological, residential and landscape features. The tungsten mine was operated by Alfred Johnson and J.S. Deardon from the 1910s to the 1930s. Log-cabin construction is seen at several other mining sites in the southern Snake Range but, according to a Nevada State Historic Preservation Office representative, is uncommon in the rest of the state.

The site is nominated under criterion D, the potential to yield important information about history. There are no applicable Criteria Considerations. The period of significance is the period during which the mine was in operation (1910s to 1930s). The cultural affiliation of the district is Euro-American. Significant dates, significant persons and the name(s) of the architect or builder as defined in National Register Bulletin 16A do not apply to this district.

The areas of significance are historic (non-aboriginal) archeology, industry and transportation. The historic-period archeological component of the district includes the remains of buildings, mine equipment and both domestic and mining trash deposits. The technology employed to mine and mill the tungsten is the industrial aspect of the district. Transportation is an important aspect of the mining operation because supplies had to be brought in to the mine and ore had to be transported out to the railhead at Frisco, Utah.

Keeping in mind that the historic district is being nominated for its archeological significance it is still important to look at the history of the property and the historic context of the mine. Appropriate themes also will be discussed and the qualities that make the Johnson Lake Mine Historic District significant will be summarized.

HISTORY OF THE JOHNSON LAKE MINE HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Johnson Lake mine lies within the Snake Mining District. The beginnings of the Johnson Lake Mine are somewhat obscure. This is why the archeological deposits at the mine, cabins and mill site are so important. These deposits may provide data that will help date the site. The information available on the history of the mine comes from Unrau's Historic Resource Study prepared for Great Basin National Park (1990).

In 1909 Alfred Johnson filed for a permit for water rights for mining and power on lower Snake Creek but the application was contested and the matter became embroiled in litigation. It is not known what mineral Johnson planned to mine. In 1912 J.D. Tilford began mining scheelite (tungsten with calcium) at the Bonita Mine along the lower reaches of Snake Creek.

The mine became productive by 1916. In 1918 the Uvada Tungsten Company began operating the Pilot Knob group of claims with a 20-stamp mill at the head of Snake Creek.

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The next known reference to the mine is in the August, 1920 *Engineering and Mining Journal* which states that a 1,200 foot tunnel had "been driven on the lead-silver property of Deardon and Johnson near the head of Snake Creek."

The vein was reportedly eighteen inches wide and was said "to carry high values." The mention of the mine as a lead-silver property may reflect the minerals listed on the mining claims as this is the only mention of the mine that does not refer to it as a tungsten or scheelite mine.

In 1935 J.S. Deardon of Baker shipped a small quantity of scheelite from the east side of the Snake Mountains. Sometime thereafter a major snowslide caused severe damage shutting down the mine for good (Unrau 1990: 87-88).

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Johnson Lake Mine Historic District lies within the Great Basin National Park. This fact influences the discussion of significance, historic context and themes. A Historic Resource Study for the park by Harlan Unrau (1990) looks at the six mining districts and discusses mines inside and outside of the park boundaries. The archeological data available for historic sites in the Snake Range are limited to sites within park boundaries.

The legislative history of the Snake Range is quite interesting. The Snake Range was made part of the Nevada National Forest by legislation in 1909 and 1912. The U.S. Forest Service administered Lehman Caves National Monument when it was established in 1922. The National Park Service took over administration of Lehman Caves in 1933 and took over most of the forest property in the southern Snake Range in 1986 with the establishment of Great Basin National Park.

The historic context will be discussed in the framework of questions posed in *National Register Bulletin 42: Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering Historic Mining Properties*.

How do the extant vestiges of mining functions or processes relate to the broader mining or technological development of the locality, region, state or nation?

The southern Snake Range had six mining districts by 1869. These were the Lexington, Mount Washington, Osceola, Shoshone, Snake and Tungsten districts. Silver, copper, lead and, of course, gold were mined in the late 1800s. Samples of black ore from the Tungsten District were identified in 1885 as specular hematite. In 1899 another group of prospectors submitted samples of the same black ore for analysis and found that ore was hubernite, a combination of tungsten and manganese. Scheelite, the combination of tungsten and calcium, also occurs in the Snake Range.

Tungsten ore was subsequently found in the Snake District in 1912, in the Shoshone and Lexington districts in 1915, in the Mount Washington District in 1950 and in the Osceola District in 1954. A tungsten mining rush occurred in the Snake Range at about 1915 to 1916, the same period when the Johnson Lake Mine was developed. The mining rush seems to be related to technological advances in the production of both alloy steel and the incandescent lightbulb and to be contemporary with World War I.

Tungsten is an important mineral for the production of alloy steel. Until the mid-nineteenth century steel was expensive and difficult to make. Production of steel first became a viable proposition with the invention of the Bessemer furnace in 1864. The open hearth process was developed shortly thereafter in 1869. The development

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of the electric furnace in 1899 changed the steel industry further and allowed the production of stainless steel and alloy steels. Alloy steel often includes vanadium, molybdenum and tungsten. Steel made with tungsten is self hardening, is wear resistant and has the properties necessary for the smooth cutting edges needed for the tool and die industry. The demand for tungsten responsible for the mining rush in the south Snake Range in 1915 to 1916 seems to be the result of these innovations in steel production.

The incandescent light bulb was invented in the late 1800s but it was 1913 when the production of inexpensive and reliable incandescent light bulbs became possible due to the development of a patented process to produce ductile tungsten in 1909. This invention increased the demand for tungsten.

How important were people who contributed to mining operation?

Obviously the people who established and operated the Johnson Lake Mine are important to the mine within the context of tungsten mining in the Snake Range. However, not much is known about them at his time.

Alfred Johnson is known to have filed for a permit for mining and water rights along Snake Creek in 1909. The only other context in which he is mentioned in the Historic Resource Study is in connection to the Johnson Lake Mine.

J.S. Deardon is probably a member of the family who settled in the Snake Valley in 1882 and is named in association with this mine.

How do remains reflect significant mining production processes?

The adit and stope, the tramway, the dammed lake, the mill and the roads form a complete mining system. Because the mine was located some distance from major transportation routes the ore was milled nearby. A copy of a 1912 report on the Hub Mine which has been reproduced in Unrau's Historic Resource Study (1990: 559) indicates that mining tungsten and transporting it to New York was a financially viable proposition at the time.

At the Johnson Lake Mine the tungsten was mined using both an adit and an open stope to follow the quartz vein. The location of the ore body at high elevation on a steep slope required several steps to transport the ore to the mill and then to the railhead at Frisco. The aerial tramway, the tramway terminal building and the roads are the features associated with this process.

The remains of the mill building and the associated trash indicate something about the scale of the milling operation. The mill building, although only 50 percent intact, is quite an imposing structure. It was built into the slope to take advantage of a drop-off and to incorporate a huge boulder which supported heaving milling equipment. The selection of this site also takes advantage of gravity with ore entering from the road into the second story and exiting from the rear of the lower story. Another natural feature that probably was a factor in site selection is the stream that runs past the mill. It seems likely that the pipeline exposed in the meadow near the cabins was used to carry water from the lake to the mill.

Apparently tungsten is fairly easy to concentrate because it is a heavy mineral. The process is entirely mechanical with no complicated chemical processes. In fact care must be taken not to turn the ore into a floury mess. The ore is crushed, screened to the proper size and passed over vibrating tables which separate the heavier mineral from the waste.

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The first tungsten mine in the southern Snake Range, the Hub Mine in the Tungsten District, included a concentrating mill because the ore concentrates rapidly, cutting the cost of hauling the ore to Frisco (White Pine News, January 11, 1900). The 50-ton mill in use in 1912 had a crusher, rolls, screen, classifiers, Wilfley tables and Isabell vanners (Unrau 1990: 149). It is safe to say that some of the mining equipment recorded at the Johnson Lake Mine and Mill can be found on this list. The 1912 mill at the Hub Mine was operated by water power with water that flowed from a ditch to a pipeline to the mill. Since the water sources would freeze in the winter a steam power plant was used when no water was available.

How did the mining operation impact or influence other activities within the region or locale?

The first Euro-Americans to pass through the area came in 1827. Mining claims were established in 1859 and by 1869 there were six mining districts in the Snake Range. The first permanent settlers entered Snake and Spring valleys in 1869. Ranches and farms were established to provide fruit, vegetables, meat and dairy products for the growing number of mining settlements in the Snake Range. The communities of Baker, Garrison and Burbank were founded. The historic-period discovery of Lehman Caves in 1885 brought tourism to the area. Ranching and tourism at Lehman Caves were all well established by the end of the nineteenth century.

Mining operations in the Snake Range went through many boom and bust cycles over the years from 1869 through the 1960s. After 1870 the main economic activity in the Snake and Spring Valleys became livestock raising of both cattle and sheep. Nonetheless, mines and miners continued to be an economic and social force in the local communities. Sawmills were established for some of the early mine construction, particularly the Osceola Ditch. The Johnson Lake Mine and some of the other more remote mines established in the 1910s used log-cabin construction but still required food, supplies and machinery.

An important tie between the mines and the communities in the region was the railroad which reached Frisco, Utah in 1901 and Ely, Nevada in 1906. Wagon roads into the area were built in the late nineteenth century but the modern roads were built quite late. In 1920 the Grand Central Highway, later known as U.S. Highway 50, was built. It was paved between Ely, Nevada and Baker in 1947 and paved between Baker and Delta, Utah in 1950. The road between Frisco (and Milford), Utah and Baker was paved in 1955. Today U.S. Highway 50 bears the soubrette "the loneliest Road in America".

How is evidence of historic mining reflected in the archeological record?

Study of the layout of the site and the trash deposits at the Johnson Lake Mine Historic District may provide information about the construction of buildings, technology employed at the site and time periods of use, as well as domestic conditions and trade networks.

The potential for buried deposits is high at all three loci. There are identified trash deposits at the cabin area and there is the potential for buried deposits in and around the cabins themselves. The trash and equipment strewn downslope from the mine and tram operation merit further study. There may be buried deposits in or near the mill building and stable.

The extensive domestic trash deposit at the cabins may help date the site more accurately. The dates of use and number of occupations may be determined. Other information may include the number, gender and ethnicity of the miners. Investigations of the possible privy and tent platform may provide very interesting data.

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There is a known connection of the mine to the railhead at Frisco and the galvanized roofing material is stenciled with the name of a company from Milford, Utah. The domestic and mining trash may provide additional information about where the supplies were obtained.

The remaining mining equipment may provide clues to the types of mining equipment that are no longer present which, in turn, will provide information about the technology in use at the time.

Further investigation of the pipeline needs to be undertaken to see if the mill was indeed powered by water from Johnson Lake.

THEMES

This site can provide information for the NPS cultural resource theme Westward Expansion and the subtheme Mining Frontier. Of the 25 known historic-period sites in Great Basin National Park, 14 are related either directly or indirectly to mining. In the Nevada Historic Preservation Plan, Edaburn (1982) examines mining at some length. Mining sites may provide information about technology, socioeconomic issues and ecology (Edaburn 1982:246-47). Commercial and transportation networks can be explored through the study of trash deposits, mining equipment and construction materials. Edaburn suggests using mining districts as study units, which is the same approach taken by Unrau in the Historic Resource Study (1990).

Six mining districts were established between 1869 and 1900 in the south Snake Range. The mining sites identified in Great Basin National Park vary considerably but can be grouped for discussion in a number of ways, including by the period during which the mine was worked, by the commodities being sought, by the complexity of the mining operation and by the building materials used at the mining site. By grouping the sites in these ways we can look at the similarities and differences among the mining sites, which may suggest ways to manage and interpret the sites.

Period of Use

One way the historic contexts are divided in the Nevada Historic Preservation Plan is by time period. Mining sites generally are classified as nineteenth- or early twentieth-century sites. The construction of the Osceola Ditch occurred between 1889 and 1890. The ditch was in use until 1900. With the exception of the Lincoln Canyon Mine, which was worked in the 1950s, the rest of the mining sites in the park including the Johnson Lake Mine probably were worked in the first half of the twentieth century.

Commodities

Commodities being sought at the mining sites in Great Basin National Park include gold, tungsten, beryllium and copper. The hydraulic gold mining operation at the town of Osceola was supported by water from the Osceola Ditch and Stella Lake Dam. The Osceola Ditch was built using materials from the South Fork of Big Wash Sawmill, making the sawmill a site with an indirect link to mining.

Attempts to reach the lead and silver vein exploited at the main St. Lawrence Mine were unsuccessful at the St. Lawrence Mine-South and the Lincoln Canyon Mine but resulted in the recovery of tungsten and beryllium from these mines.

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Tungsten operations in the park ranged from a single prospect hole at the Pole Canyon Adit to medium-sized operations such as Chapman-Taylor, Bonita or Tilford Spring Cabin mines. The most ambitious tungsten operation was Johnson Lake Mine, which has the remains of an entire mining complex, with mine, cable-way, artificially enhanced lake, log cabins and a mill.

According to Sharrow and Preller (1988), copper was the commodity sought at the Ponderosa/Lexington Mine. The commodities associated with the St. Lawrence Mine-East, Headquarters Stone House and the Dieshman Cabin are not known.

Complexity of the Mining Operation

The complexity of the mining operation has been mentioned briefly but bears further examination. A simple prospect hole or pit with no associated trash or features has little to offer in terms of archeological value. When you add trash deposits, buildings and mining features such as a mill, cable-way, or water system the mining operation takes on a whole new perspective and that new perspective will affect a site's management. The mining sites with archeological significance have one or more of these features. They are the Johnson Lake Mining Complex, Tilford Spring Cabin, St. Lawrence Mine-East, St. Lawrence Mine-South and both the Osceola Ditch and South Fork of Big Wash Sawmill.

Construction Materials

The use of log-cabin construction at mining sites is uncommon in Nevada (Baldrice 1991) but log construction of both the mine buildings and domestic cabins appears to be quite common in the south Snake Range and the Snake Valley, suggesting a local building tradition. In fact, small log cabins from the historic period dot the landscape in the Snake Valley today. The mining sites are fairly small operations and most are in remote locations. The expense of milling lumber and transporting it to these small mining sites probably was prohibitive, whereas logs and building stone were available onsite. The 1928 *Engineering and Mining Journal* seems to sum up the conditions present in the south Snake Range when it notes that the St. Lawrence Mine "is well timbered, which is unusual for a Nevada camp (Unrau 1990:103)."

Log construction is found at both the cabins and the mill building at the Johnson Lake Mine Complex. Log cabins also are found at the St. Lawrence Mine-East, the St. Lawrence Mine-South and the main St. Lawrence Mine, the latter located outside park boundaries. The Dieshman Cabin, also made of logs, is associated with a known prospector but is not directly linked to a particular mine operation. A large structure at the South Fork of Big Wash Sawmill is built of logs.

Stone cabins were noted at Tilford Spring and at the Headquarters Stone House. Milled lumber from several local sawmills was used for the flumes of the Osceola Ditch. It is interesting that the building housing the South Fork Big Wash Sawmill is of log construction.

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Transportation

Mining sites often have ties to the transportation subtheme. Railroad transportation became available in the vicinity beginning with the line to Frisco, Utah, which is 70 miles southeast of Garrison, Utah. There is a known connection between the Johnson Lake Mine and the railroad depot at Frisco. In 1906 the railroad came to Ely, which is 60 miles west of Baker, and the Erickson Siding, which is 80 miles from Lehman Caves, was established in 1917 (Unrau 1990).

SUMMARY

Noble (1990) observed that mining sites have inherent problems when being evaluated for the National Register. They occur in regions of extreme climates, are built for temporary use and are quickly abandoned. They generally have a marked level of deterioration. But, often these sites are significant. The Johnson Lake Mine Historic District fits this description.

This historic district has both visibility, with its above-ground structures, and focus, with patterns of impressions in the earth. It incorporates technological mining and milling, domestic house sites, refuse and privies, and landscape features that represent the hallmarks of a significant mining property to Hardesty (1990). A list of the major features present, the mine, tramway, roads, cabins, water supply, stable and mill, evokes a picture of a complete mining complex.

The Johnson Lake Mine is fairly typical of remote, small-scale mines of the period but has unique features such as a stunning setting, both mining and milling features, and log-cabin construction. This is mining on a human scale fraught with danger and labor-intensive processes. It was important enough at its time of use to merit several mentions in the Engineering and Mining Journal, a publication of the Scientific Press in New York.

The mine is located quite some distance from major transportation routes which required the ore to be milled nearby. The presence of the log cabins, domestic trash and an enhanced water supply rounds out the picture of mining life. The mine was first operated during World War I when tungsten, a mineral needed to produce alloy steel, was in great demand reflecting historical trends beyond the Snake Valley. The demand for tungsten also seems to be related to developments in the production of the incandescent light bulb.

In the context of the history of Nevada, this will be the first mine site nominated to the National Register that is not related to the acquisition of precious metals. As of 1990, there were 15 Nevada mining properties on the National Register; they are silver, gold-silver or silver-lead mines. In White Pine County the sites are the gold-silver mining camp at Fort Shellbourne and the Ward Charcoal Ovens which supported a silver smelter.

The archeological potential of the Johnson Lake Mine Historic District to illuminate our understanding of mines, miners and local history is tremendous. The location of the mining site in a remote area of a national park should allow visitation by park visitors without endangering its preservation.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

Primary Location of Additional Data

- preliminary determination of individual listing
(36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository:
Western Archeological and Conservation Center,
NPS, Tucson, Arizona

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White Pine County, Nevada

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White Pine County, Nevada
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Johnson Lake Mine Historic District
White Pine County, Nevada

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 100 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 11 733860 4313880
Zone Easting Northing

4 11 735240 4313500
Zone Easting Northing

2 11 734200 4313880

5 11 733860 4313460

3 11 735240 4313575

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary line is indicated on the 7.5' USGS map -- Wheeler Peak, Nevada (1987).

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points: 1) 11 733860 4313880, 2) 11 734200 4313880, 3) 11 735240 4313575, 4) 11 735240 4313500, 5) 11 733860 4313460

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

The boundary was drawn to include the mine openings, cable-way, lake, dam, buildings and mill. Most of these features are joined by the main road, now a trail, which runs through the historic district.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan J. Wells - Archeologist

organization Western Archeological and Conservation Center, National Park Service date 7/19/95

street & number 1415 North Sixth Avenue telephone 520-670-6501

city or town Tucson state AZ zip code 85705

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

There are 21 continuation sheets.

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

USGS Quad Wheeler Peak, Nevada 7.5' 1987 (provisional)

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

5 sketch maps of the historic district and loci within the district have been enclosed (Figures 1, 2, 3, 4 & 9).

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

16 black and white photographs have been submitted.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

5 elevation drawings of the log structures are enclosed (Figures 5, 6, 7, 8 & 10).

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Items 1, 2 and 5 are the same for all 16 photographs.

1. Johnson Lake Mine Historic District
2. White Pine County, Nevada
5. Original photos and negatives are at the Western Archeological and Conservation Center, Tucson, AZ

Photograph #1 (Neg 93:4:P:200)

3. National Park Service Photo taken by Susan Wells
4. June 30, 1993
6. View of Johnson Lake Mine looking northwest.

Setting of the Johnson Lake Mine Historic District with meadow in the foreground and ridgeline in the background. Mine adit and mine waste are in the upper left of the photograph, Collapsed tramway building in lower right quadrant of the photo. Scatter of logs and other trash on the slope below the tramway can be seen upon close examination of the photo.

Photograph #2 (Neg 89:8:P:208)

3. National Park Service Photo taken by Susan Wells
4. June 21, 1989
6. View of log platform looking southeast

View of log platform located near the mine adit and the upper end of the cable tramway at Johnson Lake Mine Historic District. Lynne D'Ascenzo in photo.

Photograph #3 (Neg 89:8:P:226)

3. National Park Service Photo taken by Susan Wells
4. June 21, 1989
6. View of dam at Johnson Lake looking north

Log and earthen dam at the eastern end of Johnson Lake built to increase the capacity of the lake.

Photograph #4 (Neg 89:8:P:240)

3. National Park Service Photo
4. June 21, 1989
6. View of pipeline looking northwest

Galvanized pipe exposed in streambed near the residential area at Johnson Lake Mine Historic District. The pipeline may have carried water from the lake to the mill to provide water power.

Photograph #5 (Neg 93:4:P:187)

3. National Park Service Photo taken by Karen D'Ascenzo
4. June 30, 1993
6. View of stumps looking south

Tree stumps near the residential area at Johnson Lake Mine Historic District. Trees from this grove probably used to build at least some of the log cabins. The height of the tree stumps suggests that at least some of the trees were cut when there was still snow on the ground.

Photograph #6 (Neg 89:8:P:222)

3. National Park Service Photo taken by Susan Wells
4. June 21, 1989
6. View of collapsed tramway building and cable looking southwest.

Remains of the collapsed tramway building and the lower end of the cable tramway. Note the mechanism still in place on the cable. Building collapsed in 1935 or 1936. Lynne D'Ascenzo in photo.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 2

Johnson Lake Mine Historic District
name of property

White Pine County, Nevada
County and State

Photograph #7 (Neg 89:8:P:223)

3. National Park Service Photo taken by Susan Wells
4. June 21, 1989
6. View of "Beaver" flathead motor looking east

"Beaver" flathead motor is part of the machinery still in place near the collapsed tramway terminal at the Johnson Lake Mine Historic District.

Photograph #8 (Neg 89:8:P:239)

3. National Park Service Photo taken by Susan Wells
4. June 21, 1989
6. View of Cabin 1 looking southeast

West and north facing walls of Cabin 1 at Johnson Lake Mine Historic District. Note uneven logs used to build walls. Retaining wall in foreground. Trash deposit begins at this wall and extends south (right) and east for 50 or 60 meters. Donna Fesselmeyer in photo.

Photograph #9 (Neg 89:8:P:231)

3. National Park Service Photo
4. June 21, 1989
6. View of Cabin 1 looking north

South-facing wall of Cabin 1 showing the roof construction. Cross wall visible. Trash deposit in the foreground. Base of Pyramid Peak in the background.

Photograph #10 (Neg 92:4:P:175)

3. National Park Service Photo taken by Karen D'Ascenzo
4. June 30, 1993
6. View of food safe in Cabin 1 looking northwest

Rodent-proof food safe in Cabin 1. Closet lined with sheet metal and screen. Door has spring-loaded hinges.

Photograph #11 (Neg 89:8:P:232)

3. National Park Service Photo taken by Lynne D'Ascenzo
4. June 21, 1989
6. View of interior of Cabin 1 looking west

Interior of Cabin 1, Johnson Lake Mine Historic District. View shows construction of the cabin and the rodent-proof pantry (right). Susan Wells in photo.

Photograph #12 (Neg 89:8:P:248)

3. National Park Service Photo
4. June 21, 1989
6. View of Cabin 4 looking south

Cabin 4 at Johnson Lake Mine Historic District is supported by tall tree stumps. Note cross wall. Susan Wells in photo.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Johnson Lake Mine Historic District
name of property

Section Photographs Page 3

White Pine County, Nevada
County and State

Photograph #13 (Neg 89:8:P:234)

- 3. National Park Service Photo
- 4. June 21, 1989
- 6. View of domestic trash deposit looking northeast

Domestic trash deposit near cabins 1 and 2 at Johnson Lake Mine Historic District.

Photograph #14 (Neg 89:8:P:259)

- 3. National Park Service Photo
- 4. June 21, 1989
- 6. View of mill building looking southeast

Front of mill building facing road at Johnson Lake Mine Historic District.

Photograph #15 (Neg 89:8:P:260)

- 3. National Park Service Photo
- 4. June 21, 1989
- 6. View of mill building looking east-northeast

West-facing wall of mill building at Johnson Lake Mine Historic District. North end of building two stories high, south end is single story.

Photograph #16 (Neg 89:8:P:253)

- 3. National Park Service Photo
- 4. June 21, 1989
- 6. View of stable looking northeast

Stable at mill site of Johnson Lake Mine Historic District. Roof covers back half of structure. Trough runs along length of the back wall.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 95001225

Date Listed: 11/05/95

Johnson Lake Mine Historic District
Property Name

White Pine
County

NV
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patricia Andrus
Signature of the Keeper

11/2/95
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Level of Significance: The Johnson Lake Mine Historic District is significant at the STATE level.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

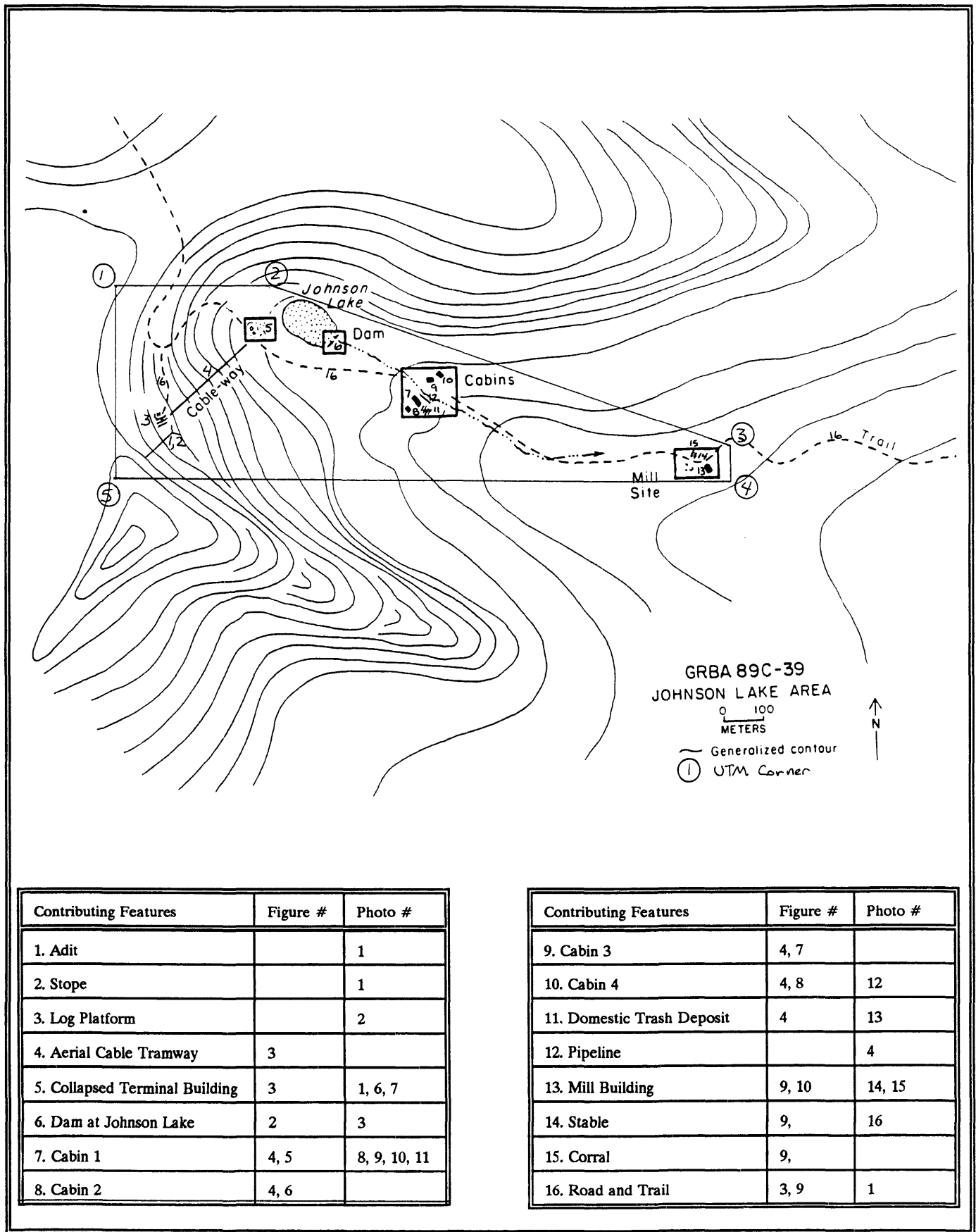


Figure 1. Plan map of Johnson Lake Mine Historic District. Contributing features are numbered. See table for key.

Johnson Lake Mine Historic District, White Pine County, Nevada

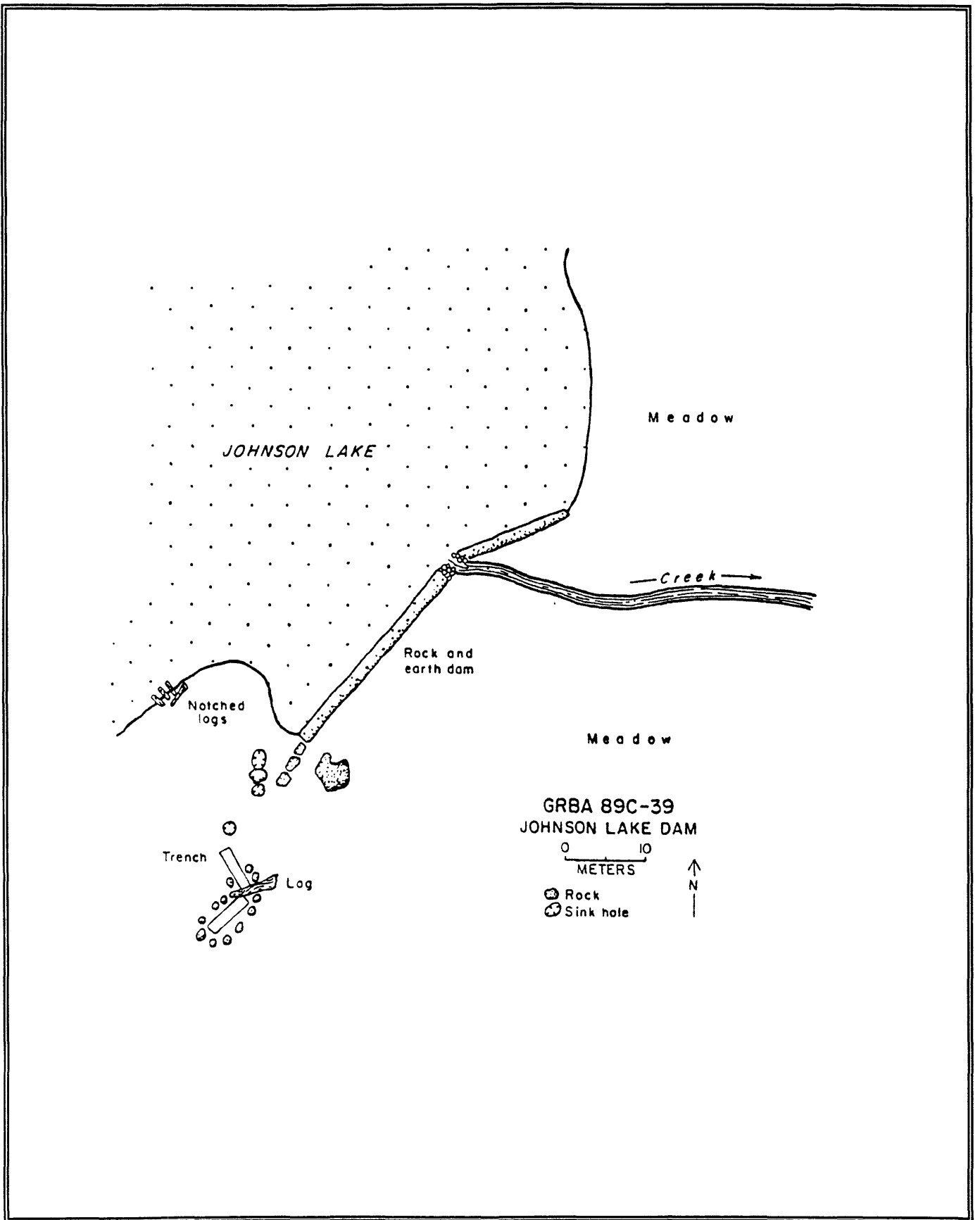


Figure 2. Plan map of dam at Johnson Lake

Johnson Lake Mine Historic District, White Pine County, Nevada

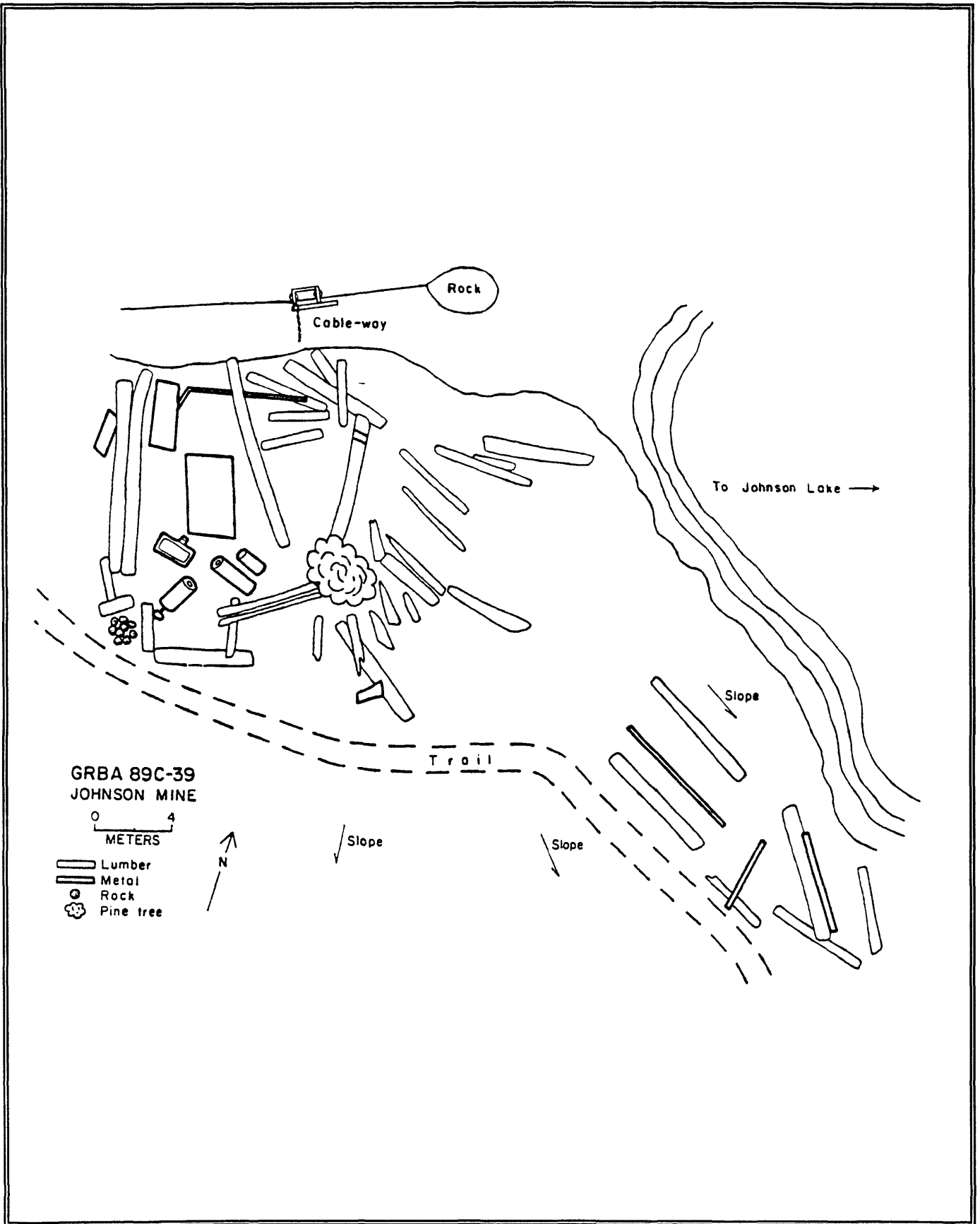


Figure 3. Plan map of the collapsed tramway terminal.

Johnson Lake Mine Historic District, White Pine County, Nevada

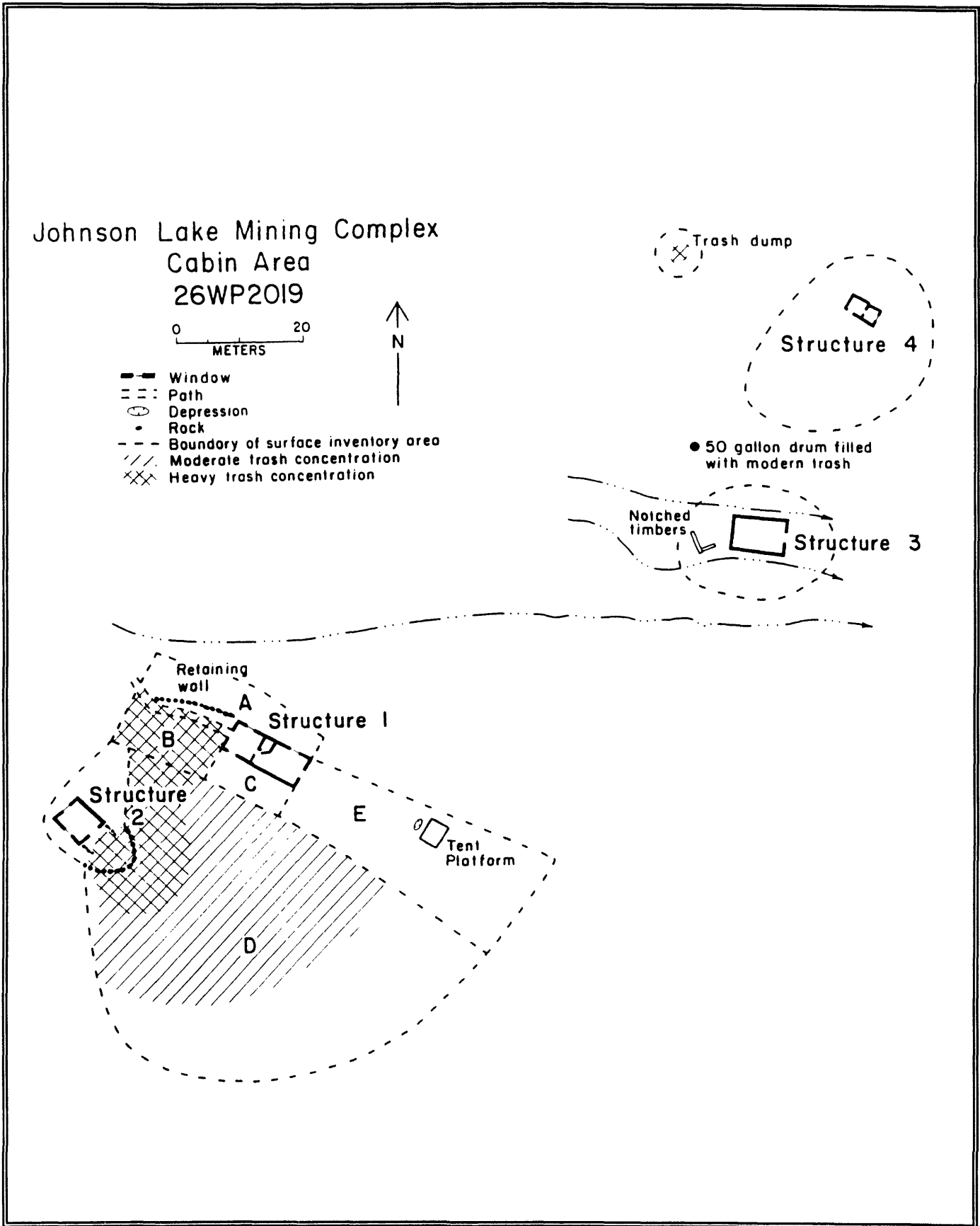


Figure 4. Plan map of the residential area at Johnson Lake Mine Historic District.

Johnson Lake Mine Historic District, White Pine County, Nevada

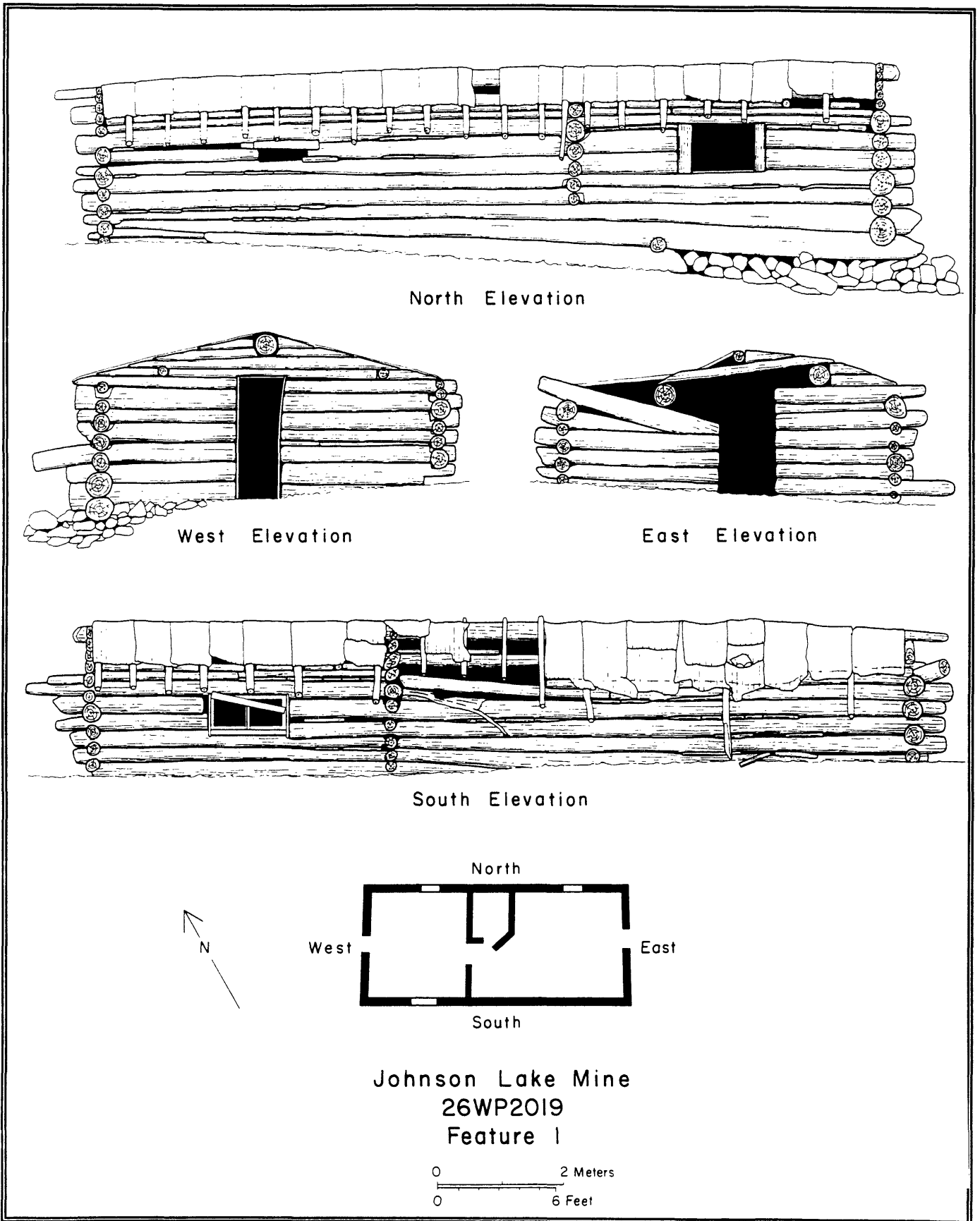


Figure 5. Elevation drawings of Cabin 1.

Johnson Lake Mine Historic District, White Pine County, Nevada

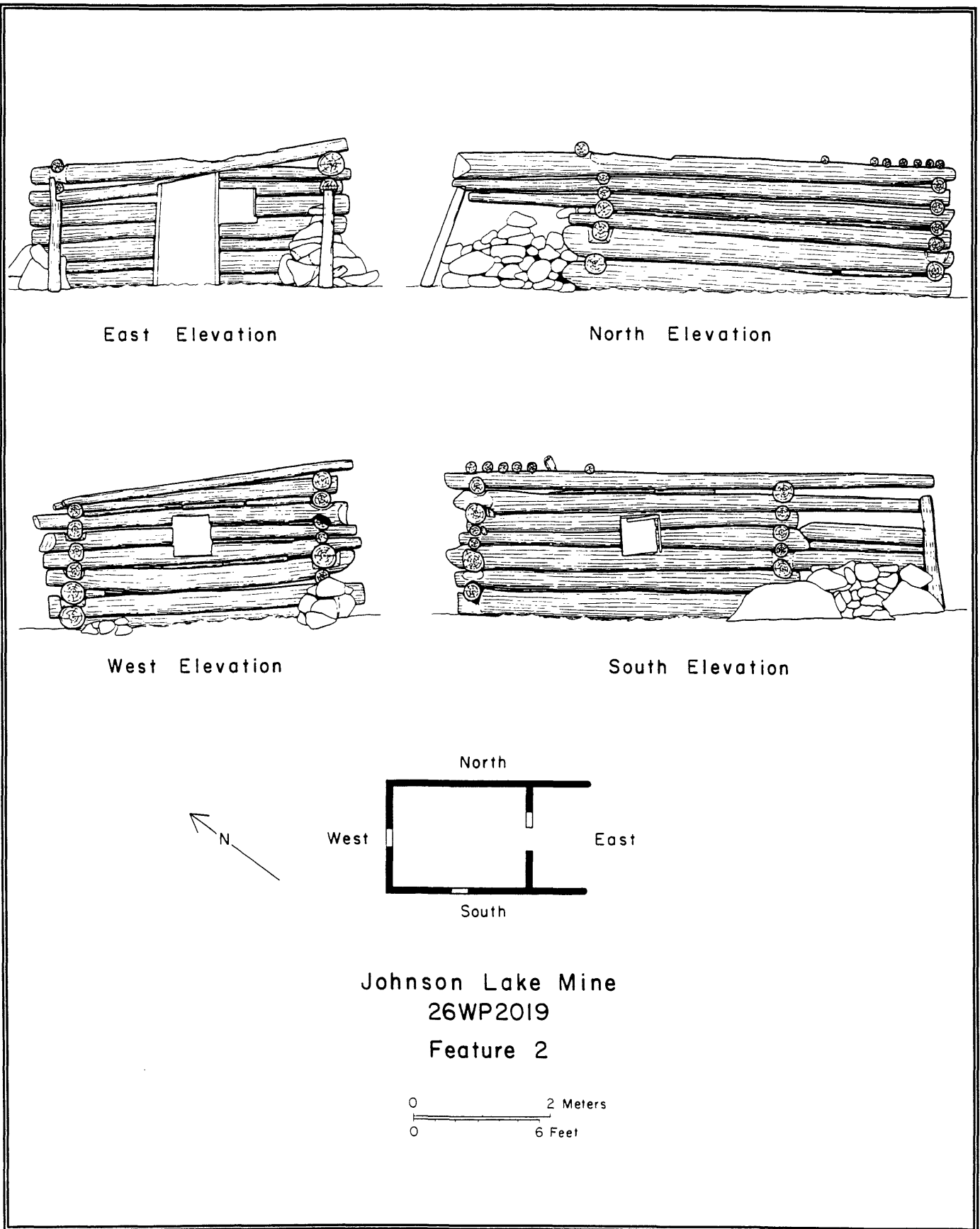


Figure 6. Elevation drawings of Cabin 2.

Johnson Lake Mine Historic District, White Pine County, Nevada

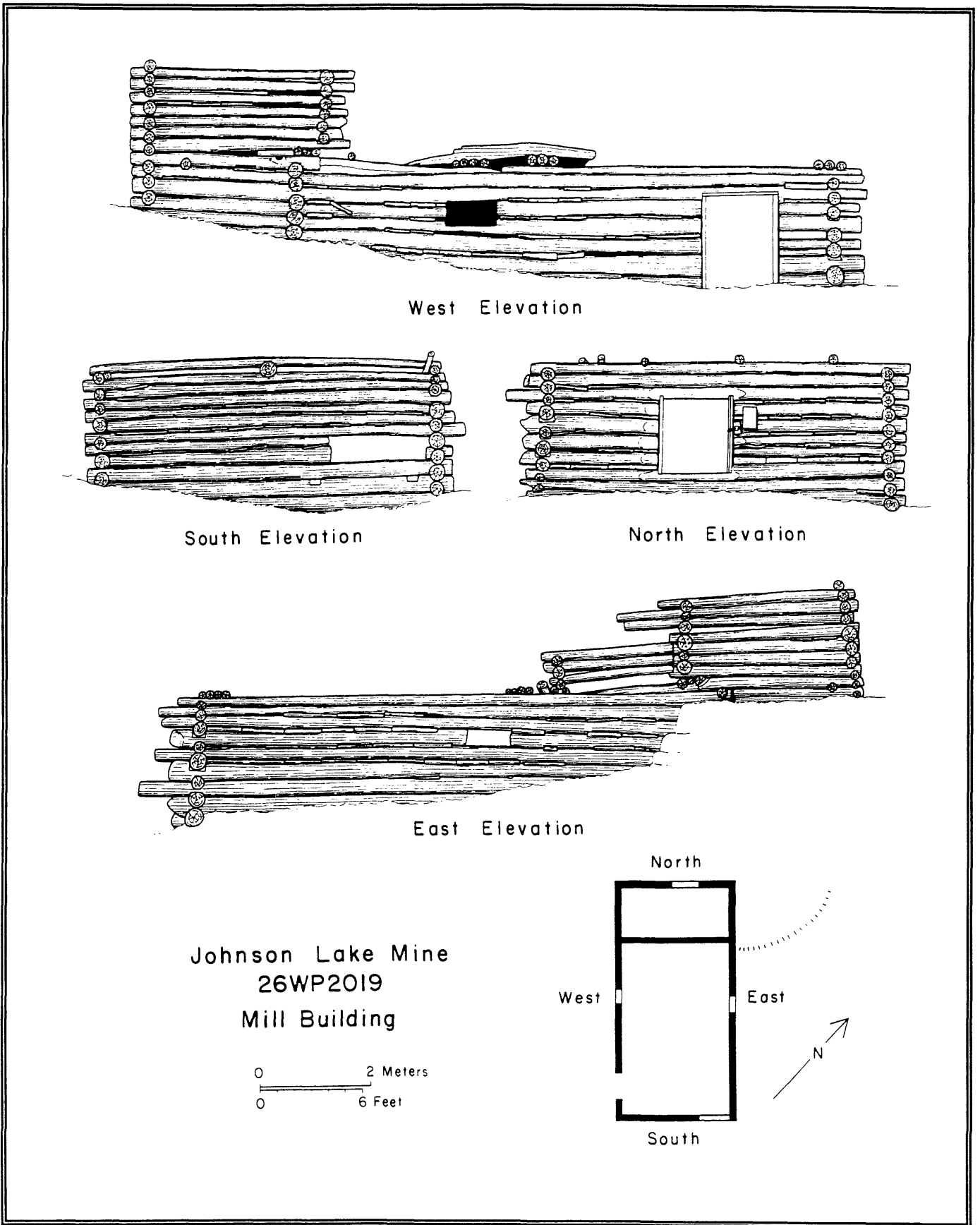


Figure 10. Elevation drawings of mill building.

Johnson Lake Mine Historic District, White Pine County, Nevada

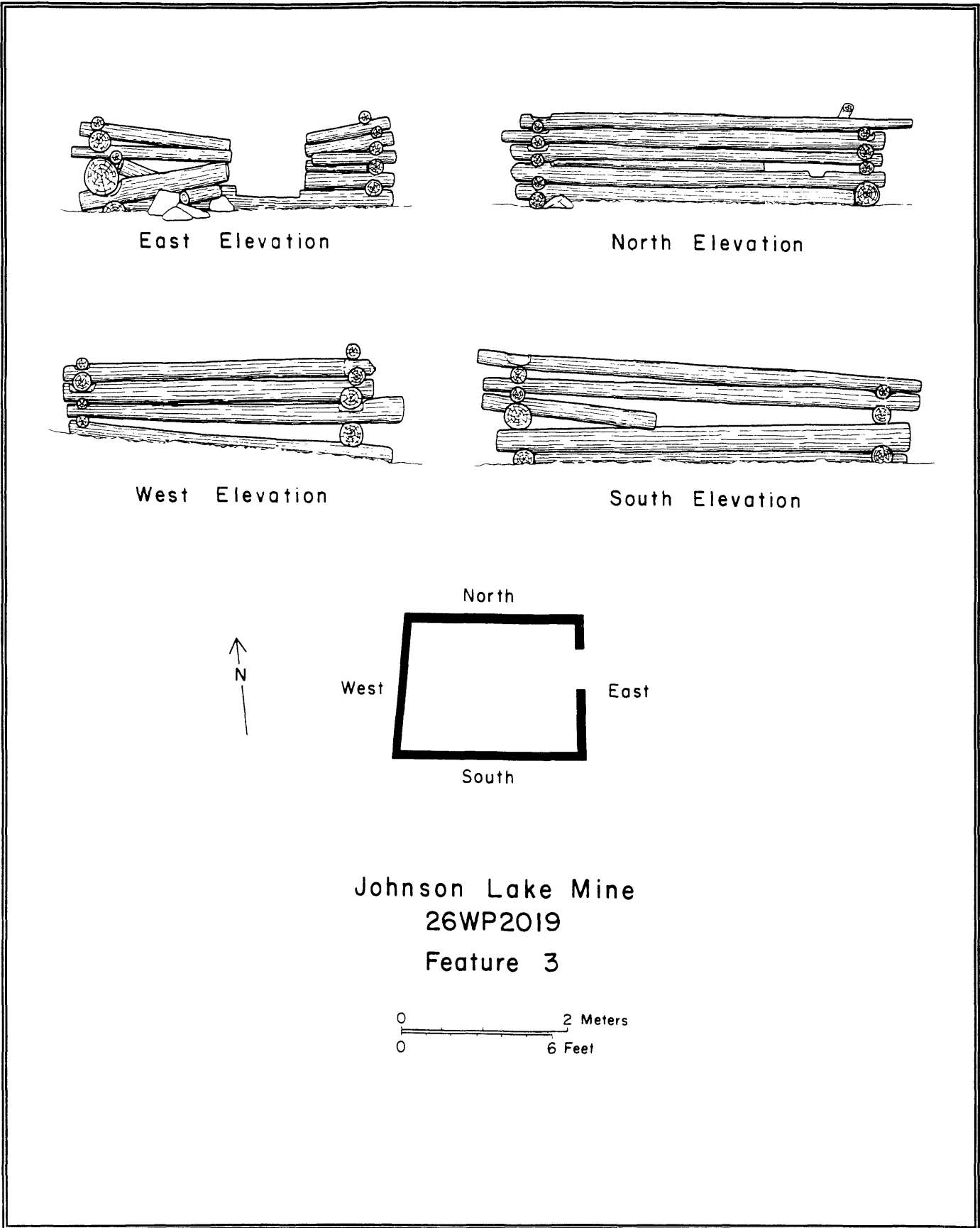


Figure 7. Elevation drawings of Cabin 3.

Johnson Lake Mine Historic District, White Pine County, Nevada

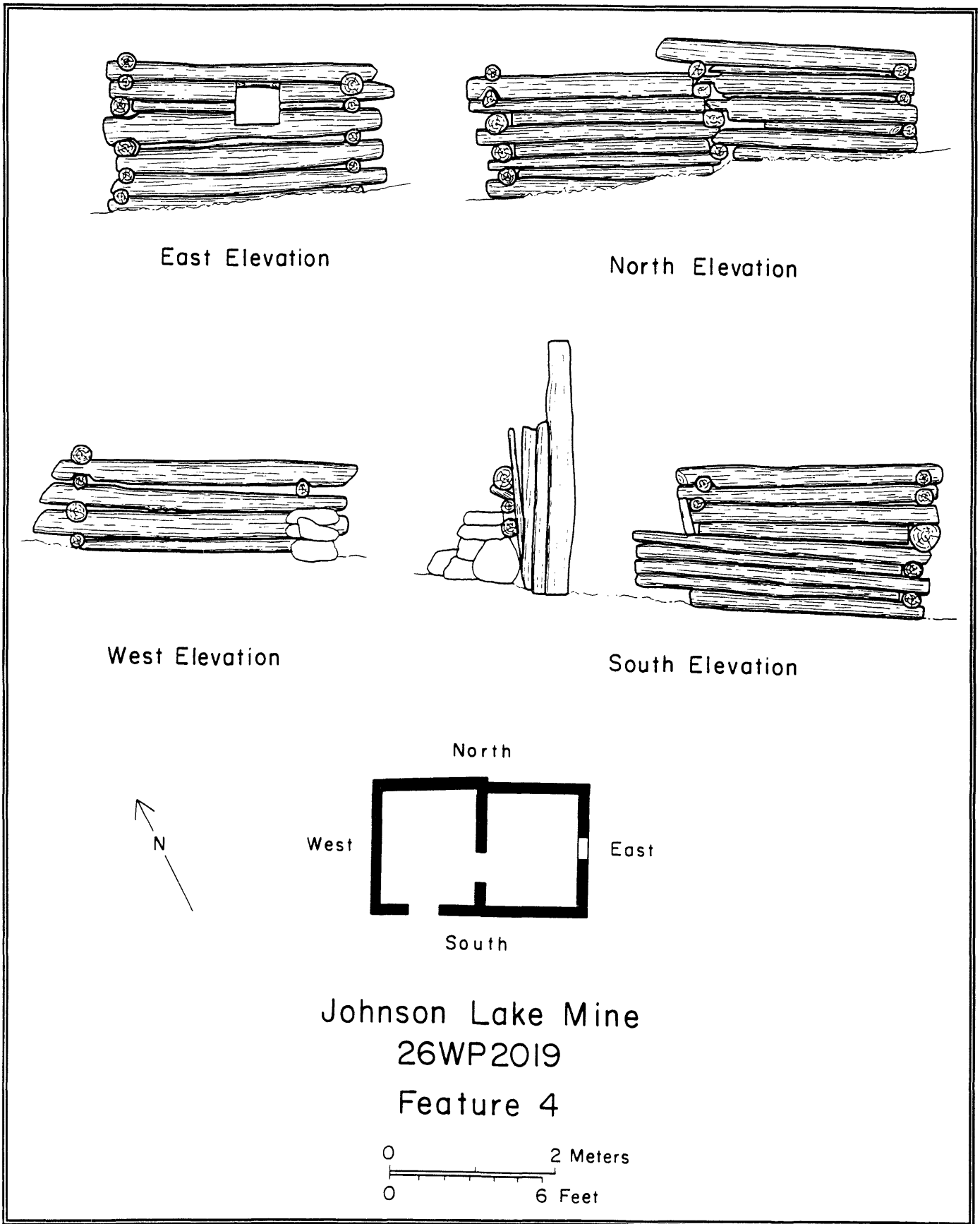


Figure 8. Elevation drawings of Cabin 4.

Johnson Lake Mine Historic District, White Pine County, Nevada

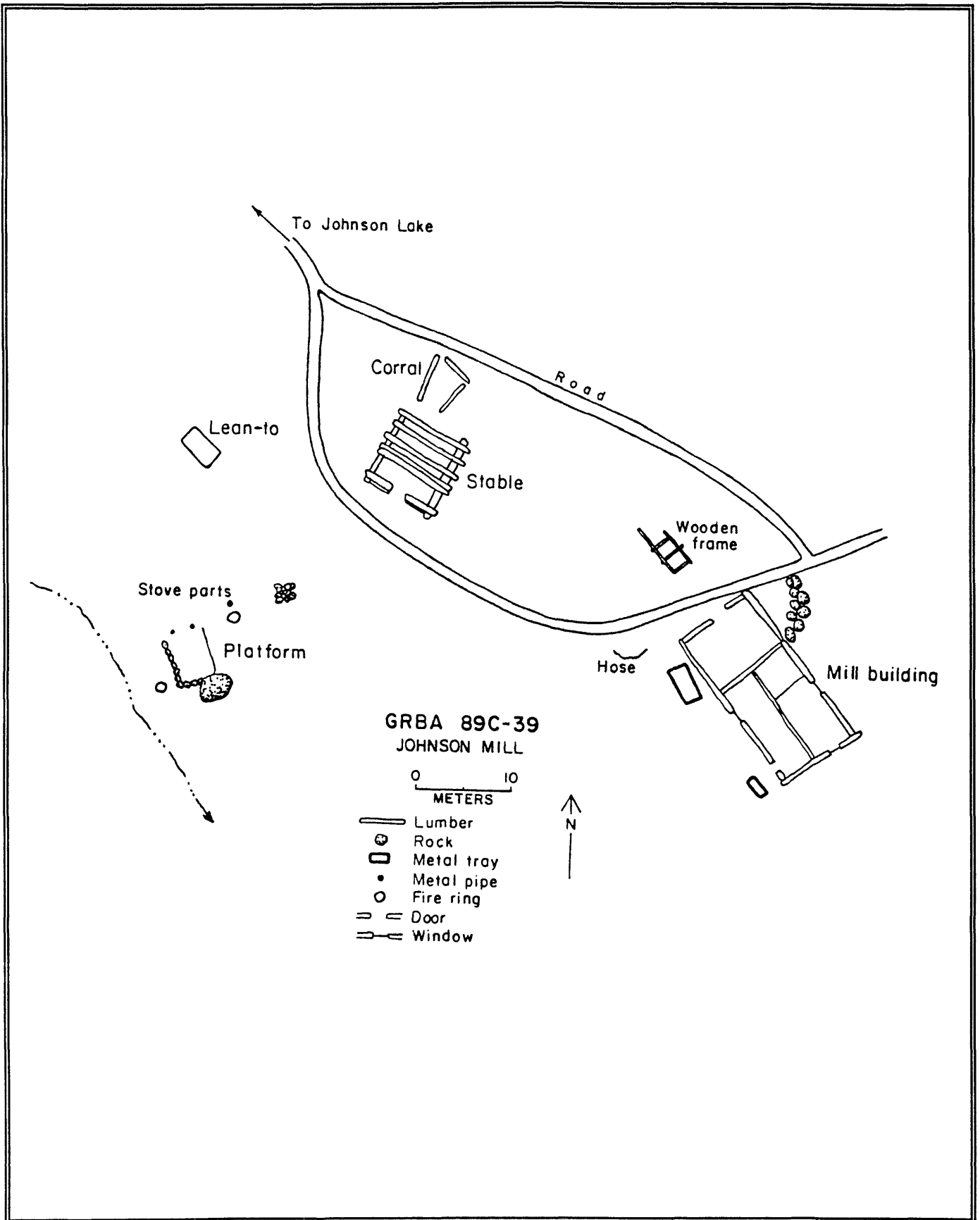


Figure 9. Plan map of mill area at Johnson Lake Mine Historic District.

Johnson Lake Mine Historic District, White Pine County, Nevada